

National Transportation Safety Board

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(b) *Briefs and oral argument.* Unless otherwise authorized by the Board, all briefs in emergency cases shall be served via overnight delivery or facsimile confirmed by first-class mail. Within 5 days after the filing of the notice of appeal, the appellant shall file a brief with the Board and serve a copy on the other parties. Within 7 days after service of the appeal brief, a reply brief may be filed, with copies served (as provided above) on other parties. The briefs shall comply with the requirements of § 821.48 (b) through (g). Appeals may be dismissed by the Board on its own initiative or on motion of a party, notably in cases where a party fails to perfect the notice of appeal by filing a timely brief. When a request for oral argument is granted, the Board will give notice of such argument.

(c) *Issues on appeal.* The provisions of § 821.49 shall apply to issues on appeal. However, the Board may upon its own initiative raise any issue, the resolution of which it deems important to a proper disposition of the proceeding. If necessary or appropriate, the parties shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to comment.

(d) *Petitions for reconsideration, rehearing, reargument, or modification of order.* The only petitions for reconsideration, rehearing, reargument, or modification of an order which the Board will entertain are petitions based on the ground that new matter has been discovered. Such petitions must set forth the following:

- (1) The new matter;
- (2) Affidavits of prospective witnesses, authenticated documents, or both, or an explanation of why such substantiation is unavailable; and
- (3) A statement that such new matter could not have been discovered by the exercise of due diligence prior to the date the case was submitted to the Board.

Subpart J—Ex Parte Communications

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, Government in the Sunshine Act, Pub. L. 94-409, amending 5 U.S.C. 556(d) and 5 U.S.C. 557; Title VI, Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, 49 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.; Independent Safety Board Act of

1974, Pub. L. 93-633, 88 Stat. 2166 (49 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.).

SOURCE: 42 FR 21613, Apr. 28, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

§ 821.60 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

Board decisional employee means a Board Member, administrative law judge, or other employee who is or who may reasonably be expected to be involved in the decisional process of the proceeding;

Ex parte communication means an oral or written communication not on the public record with respect to which reasonable prior notice to all parties is not given, but it shall not include requests for status reports on any matter or proceeding covered by this part.

§ 821.61 Prohibited ex parte communications.

(a) The prohibitions of this section shall apply from the time a proceeding is noticed for hearing unless the person responsible for the communication has knowledge that it will be noticed, in which case the prohibitions shall apply at the time of the acquisition of such knowledge.

(b) Except to the extent required for the disposition of ex parte matters as authorized by law:

(1) No interested person outside the Board shall make or knowingly cause to be made to any Board employee an ex parte communication relevant to the merits of the proceeding;

(2) No Board employee shall make or knowingly cause to be made to any interested person outside the Board an ex parte communication relevant to the merits of the proceeding.

Ex parte communications regarding solely matters of board procedure or practice are not prohibited by this section.

§ 821.62 Procedures for handling ex parte communication.

A Board employee who receives or who makes or knowingly causes to be made a communication prohibited by § 821.61 shall place on the public record of the proceeding:

- (a) All such written communications;
- (b) Memoranda stating the substance of all such oral communications; and

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(c) All written responses, and memoranda stating the substance of all oral responses, to the materials described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

§ 821.63 Requirement to show cause and imposition of sanction.

(a) Upon receipt of a communication knowingly made or knowingly caused to be made by a party in violation of § 821.61, the Board, administrative law judge, or other employee presiding at the hearing may, to the extent consistent with the interests of justice and the policy of the underlying statutes, require the party to show cause why his or her claim or interest in the proceeding should not be dismissed, denied, disregarded, or otherwise adversely affected on account of such violation.

(b) The Board may, to the extent consistent with the interests of justice and the policy of the underlying statutes it administers, consider a violation of this subpart sufficient grounds for a decision adverse to a party who has knowingly committed or knowingly caused a violation to occur. Alternatively, the Board may impose sanction, including suspension of the privilege of practice before the Board, on the party's attorney or representative, where an infraction has been committed by that attorney or representative and penalizing the party represented is not in the interest of justice.

[42 FR 21613, Apr. 28, 1977, as amended at 59 FR 59050, Nov. 15, 1994]

Subpart K—Judicial Review of Board Orders

§ 821.64 Judicial review.

(a) *General.* Judicial review of a final order of the Board may be sought as provided in 49 U.S.C. 1153 and 46110 by filing a petition for review with the appropriate United States court of appeals within 60 days of the date of entry (service date) of the Board's order. Under the Federal Aviation Act, as amended, any party may appeal the Board's decision. The Board itself does not typically participate in the judicial review of its action. In matters appealed by the FAA, respondents should

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anticipate the need to make their own defense.

(b) *Stay pending judicial review.* No petition for stay pending judicial review will be entertained if it is received by the Board after the effective date of the Board's order. If a stay action is to be timely, any petition must be filed sufficiently in advance of the effective date of the Board's order to allow for the possibility of a reply and to allow for Board review.

[59 FR 59050, Nov. 15, 1994, as amended at 65 FR 42641, July 11, 2000]

PART 825—RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR MERCHANT MARINE APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF THE COMMANDANT, U.S. COAST GUARD

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 304(a)(9)(B), Independent Safety Board Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93-633, 88 Stat. 2169 (49 U.S.C. 1903(a)(9)(B)).

SOURCE: 40 FR 30248, July 17, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 825.1 Applicability.

The provisions of this part govern all proceedings before the National Transportation Safety Board (Board) on appeals taken from decisions, on or after April 1, 1975, of the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, sustaining orders of an administrative law judge, revoking, suspending, or denying a license, certificate, document, or register in proceedings under:

(a) R.S. 4450, as amended (46 U.S.C. 239);

(b) Act of July 15, 1954 (46 U.S.C. 239a-b); or

(c) Section 4, Great Lakes Pilotage Act (46 U.S.C. 216(b)).

§ 825.5 Notice of appeal.

(a) A party may appeal from the Commandant's decision sustaining an